FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SPOKESMEN DENY REPORT ON VIDELA-PINOCHET MEETING

Government Official

PY161430 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1353 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (NA)--An authorized spokesman of the Casa Rosada asserted today that the official agenda for President Jorge Videla's visit to Mendoza does not include any meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

The spokesman said that Videla will visit Mendoza Province from 27 to 29 October but he did not give any other details. The possibility of a presidential meeting had been announced today by the Mendoza morning paper LOS ANDES which, however, made it clear that it had not been possible to obtain any official confirmation of the report.

Papal Envoy

PY161609 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1450 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (NA)--An authorized spokesman of the nunciature has termed "groundless" the report that Cardinal Paolo Bertoli, chamberlain of the Catholic Church, had promoted a meeting of the Argentine and Chilean presidents. The spokesman refused to make any further comments on the subject, saying that he believed it was outside his sphere of competence.

LA PRENSA DISCUSSES VIOLA PLANS FOR PRESIDENCY

PY170049 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 section 2 pp 1,9

[by Jo Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] General Viola and his government will institute a statute for political parties by the end of 1981 and before the end of 1983, it is probable that municipal elections will be organized which might be converted into congressional elections, if warranted by the development of the process up to that time. During the first months of his government, the president-designate will intensify the so-called political "dialogue" although he will probably adopt procedures which require a lesser degree of government involvement than the ones which are being used now. In 1981, Viola will only make small corrections in the economic package. The main modifications will affect the tariff system and certain aspects of VAT [value added tax]. But they will probably respect, as much as possible , the present guidelines on foreign currency exchange and would in no case readopt the system of guided economy of the past unless the whole financial structure collapses.

According to responsible sources, neither Viola nor the junta have yet reached a definitive conclusion on these projects but reportedly there is a consensus regarding their basic orientation. This week, Viola will determine, together with President Videla and the junta, the content and the date of his first address to the nation as president-designate. According to our informant, this address will contain strong calls for "peace and national unity." It has not been learned yet if the address will focus on specific economic and political topics or on "the great guidelines" or generalities of the process. Our informants say that the latter is more probable.

General Viola also has another concern: He wishes that the Beagle channel problem will be definitively solved before his assumption of the presidency. In the last few days, Viola has talked with Videla and junta members on this issue. He officially will meet with them again the day after tomorrow at the armed forces camaraderie dinner or "big dinner." Contrary to what was initially planned, it is believed that Admiral Massera will not attend. During the week which has just ended, several meetings were held among the highest-ranking officers of the three armed forces branches, so many people--perhaps mistakenly--see this dinner as a sort of culminating "big junta."

But the truth is that the military talks, including the very private ones held by Viola with Videla, have been devoted only to examining "principles" of the previously announced plans and Viola's intentions, which seem very much advanced, to reform the current ministerial organization in the near future.

Regarding this topic, for example, it is almost certain that a ministry such as the social welfare ministry will be divided into two, one for health and the other for social security. Something similar will occur with the economy ministry. Viola also intends to increase the number of civilian ministers, under secretaries and governors (one of those chosen would be the ambassador to Spain, Washington Ferreira). In addition, we know that Viola, Videla and the military junta have yet not decided, although they have discussed it, on the future distribution of the areas of power or "influence" among the army, the navy and the air force. So far, the only thing probable is that General Cacciatore will continue as Buenos Aires mayor. Regarding decisions on economic conduct, they probably will be the last ones taken.

All this indicates that, apart from the appointment of the president who is to take over in March, neither the junta nor Viola have yet finished their major discussions and evaluations regarding the next stages of the process.

According to personalities close to the power center, the statements of Admiral Lambruschini that Viola will have the same power as Videla means that his scope of action will not be greater than that of Videla and that, in any case, the junta will maintain its predominant role. The postponement of his appointment on 29 September would have served only this purpose. However, several people who talked to Viola reportedly expressed the opinion that the 48-hour postponement served to give Viola a field of action of his own, coordinated with, but at the same time somewhat separate from that of the junta. In any case, the caution shown by Viola and the members of the junta will prevent this circumstance from being perceived by the public, at least during 1981.

The preparation of the economic readjustments, which will be slow and difficult, and the choosing this week of the date and the scope of Viola's first address to the nation will outline the future without making any commitment. In very reliable circles, we found out that several groups of Viola's aides have been preparing different formulas to "launch" the address. As of yesterday, one of those groups had prepared exactly 17 options as to how to "break the silence," among which are: a big press conference, a television interview, two television interviews, a newspaper interview, statements before or after a trip and so forth. General Viola, who is known for his sudden secretive moods, has not yet suggested his preferences to any of his aides whom he appointed--including the press and public relations aides--for a period of 6 months only. His temporary press team, on which several journalists are working, will be presided over by a military officer (with the rank of colonel) beginning this week. But this is not the only group, we repeat, which has been working on the above options.

A fact that perfectly reflects the caution of the future president is the number of contacts he has held with several sectors of the national political spectrum--such as radicals, Peronists, [Former Economy Minister] Alsogaray, etc--before and after his appointment. Apart from his work sessions with General Liendo, General Goiret, Jorge Aguado, Porto, Sigaut and Danigno Pastore, as far as we know, only General Videla has received an almost daily detailed and complete briefing on the number of meetings Viola has been holding.

For his part, tomorrow or not later than the day after tomorrow, Videla will brief Viola on the talks he held today with papal envoy Monsignor Bertoli in Mendoza, which will not only cover the Beagle problem but also that of missing persons. Videla and Viola also will discuss the reply to a letter sent by Carter to Viola immediately after his appointment, in which his appointment and the future "democratization" of the country are mentioned. Finally, within the context of Viola's plan to create a great "political, humanistic, liberal and Christian" movement in the Argentina of 1981-1982--they should study the way of dispelling the doubts and distrust elicited by this plan in prominent sectors of the armed forces.

VENEZUELA TO INCREASE PETROLEUM SUPPLY

PY162251 Paris AFP in Spanish 1632 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Oct (AFP)--It officially was disclosed here today that Venezuela immediately will increase its daily petroleum supply to Brazil to 85,000 barrels per day.

Bernardo Pericas, spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, added that the Venezuelan petroleum supply will be increased to 100,000 barrels per day as of 1 January 1981.

According to Pericas, the price of Soviet petroleum will be $34 per barrel.

Bernardo Pericas pointed out that the Venezuelan decision to increase its petroleum supply to Brazil represents a gesture of solidarity since it is aware of the difficulties Brazil is experiencing as a consequence of the suspension of Iraqi supplies, caused by the armed conflicy between Iran and Iraq.

Pericas disclosed that the netogiations with the Soviet Union for a supply of 30,000 barrels of petroleum per day to Brazil are almost concluded.

Iran is one of Brazil's main petroleum suppliers. When the war against Iraq broke out, Iran's 400,000 barrels-per-day supply was cut, thus forcing Brazilian authorities to seek other suppliers such as Venezuela, Ecuador, Saudi Arabia, Angola, Gabon and the Soviet Union to cover the country's needs.

ARABS TO INVEST IN AGRICULTURE, FINANCIAL SECTORS

PY170137 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Oct 80 p 20

[Text] ABICO--the Arab-Brazilian Investment Company [given in English]--is willing to invest in the financial, agricultural, cattlegrazing and possibly in the property sectors. This was revealed yesterday by Kuwaiti stockholder Wa'il (as-Saj'an) at the end of a meeting in which the National Economic Development Bank (BNDE) relinquished 30 percent of its capital in the company to the national groups Cleto Campelo Meirelles and Sergio Stephano Chohfi.

Thus, the formation of the enterprise--whose capital will increase from 210 million cruzeiros to 309 million curzeiros, will be made up in this manner: Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Co (25 percent); Kuwait Investment Company (15 percent); Kuwait International Investment Company (10 percent); BNDE (20 percent); Cleto Campelo Meirelles (15 percent); and Sergio Stephano Chohfi (15 percent).

By the new composition of Brazilian-Kuwaiti stockholders, the two national groups will record their profits, beginning with the first ones gained from having worked in the area already. "We want to explore in several sectors but we hope to begin in those areas we are already working on today," Sergio Stephano Chohfi explained.

Through investments in the agriculture and cattlegrazing sectors, the Arabs already are trying to diversify their imports. In cattlegrazing, they are trying to reduce their dependence on Australia. In the financial sector, Wa'il (as-Saj'an) emphasized the fact that Kuwait is an important world financial center, which will facilitate joint ventures between the two countries. The three Kuwaiti companies recently granted a loan for $260 million to Brazil, $200 million of which went to the Central Bank and $60 million to the BNDE.

Commenting on this new association, BNDE President Luis Sande stated that he feels that as of now ABICO's businesses will be expanded. He said that the BNDE, as a public enterprise, has had little performance flexibility. Faysal (al-Kazan) also admitted that until now, ABIDO's participation in Brazilian investments has been limited and it is hoping to expand them now.

The new partners of ABICO--a company created in 1975 with the objective of intensifying Arab investments in the Brazilian market--perform in different sectors of the Brazilian economy. Its associates include the Grupo Haspa, with capital assets worth 24 billion cruzeiros, and companies in the following sectors: housing, real estate, foreign currency exchange, insurance, urban planning and development, capital assets, investment funds, conglomerates, administration and systems, data processing and commerce, industry and stock purchasing. Individually, Sergio Stephano Chohfi has eight companies and assets of 4.6 billion cruzeiros. Cleto Compelo Meirelles has 12 companies and assets of 6.4 billion cruzeiros.

AFP REPORTS TORRIJOS' STAY IN BELEM

PY161428 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belem, Brazil, 15 Oct (AFP)--Col Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, who has been in Belem since last Sunday, left today for Salvador, capital of the State of Bahia, located in the northeastern region of Brazil.

The local press reported that Torrijos arrived in Belem, capital of Para Province, located in the northern region of Brazil, aboard an Electra airplane of the Panamanian Government. The report adds that he is accompanied by an entourage of 15 persons and that he is traveling under the pseudonym of Efraim Herrera.

The newspaper O LIBERAL reported that during his stay in Belem, Torrijos visited several rubber, cacao, cotton and pepper plantations and the tropical research center that works with buffaloes, animals in which Torrijos is very interested.

Despite the secrecy concerning his stay in Belem, Torrijos was discovered by journalists. However, he refused to meet with them.

Employees of the hotel where he and his entourage are staying have reported that Torrijos left for Salvador this morning and that he will be returning to Panama on 17 October.

SOUTHERN CONE TRANSPORT MINISTERS MEETING OPENS

PY170025 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Transport Minister Eliseu Resende today presided over the opening of the 10th meeting of transport and public works ministries of Southern Cone countries in the auditorium of Itamaraty.

In his speech, Minister Resende said that Brazil is conscious of its responsibilities for the formulation and implementation of regional integration and so the Brazilian Government is giving special attention to projects of highway connections with neighboring countries, thus constantly working for the continent's integration.

BRIEFS

LAST POLITICAL PRISONER--Jose Sales de Oliviera, the last political prisoner in Brazil, was given conditional freedom yesterday under provisions of the new national security law. Under the old national security law, Oliveira was sentenced to life in prison. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 80 p 14 PY]

UNE CONGRESS--The National Students Union [UNE] is holding its 32d Congress in Piracicaba, Sao Paulo State. This is the first congress held by UNE since it was dissolved by the government 16 years ago. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO 14 Oct 80 p 4 PY]

DISTURBANCES ERUPT OVER GOVERNMENT HIKE IN FUEL PRICES

PA121803 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1901 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 11 Oct (EFE)--The Colombian Government has readjusted the price of fuel in the country to make it consistent with the international price increase following the Iran-Iraq war, the Public Works Ministry announced today. A ministry spokesman reported that one gallon of regular gas which sold formerly at $0.85 costs $1.10 as of today. Meanwhile, high-grade gasoline which cost $1.06 per gallon now costs $1.31. Also, the government readjusted by 30 percent the price of oil by-products and issued a decree increasing urban transportation fares.

Bomb Explosion at Energy Ministry

PA141000 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--An average-sized bomb has exploded at the offices of the Mines and Energy Ministry, a few meters away from the presidential palace. The device was placed by terrorists in one of the windows of the ministry. Two members of the presidential guard who were nearby escaped unhurt. The police said that the bombing was apparently part of the activities to protest the increases in fuel prices and urban, intermunicipal and interdepartmental transportation fares.

Student Demonstration; Unions' Comments

PA151729 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2257 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 14 Oct (LATIN)--Students staged demonstrations today in the cities of Cali and Pereira in southwestern Colombia to protest the increase in urban transportation fares as a result of the hike in fuel costs, according to reports by the authorities. During the demonstrations in which vehicles were stoned, several of the demonstrators were arrested although no one was injured, according to police reports.

The government decreed an increase of approximately 30 percent in the price of fuel prompted by the increase in the international market. At the same time, urban and intermunicipal fares were increased.

The four large Colombian labor organizations demanded that the government adopt prompt measures to prevent fuel price hikes from reflecting an increase in the cost of living. In a communique released this afternoon, the National Trade Union Council requested the freezing of the price of staples, the nationalization of the oil industry and an across-the-board wage raise. The labor minister, for his part said that the National Council of Salaries, which is made up of workers, businessmen and government representatives, will be convened this coming month to discuss the new labor situation stemming from the fuel price increase.

Security Measures

PA151937 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Security measures have been stepped up in the last few hours in Pereira, Cali, Cartagena and Bogota to prevent street disturbances. The government adopted the decision in view of the disturbances staged by students of state schools in these cities to protest the readjustments in fuel prices and bus fares ordered by the government. The army and police have doubled security, particularly in Pereira and Cali.

University Disturbances

PA170322 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia--The army raided the student dormitories today at the Valle University and discovered veritable hideouts for guerrilla groups.

Military sources said that they had found weapons, molotov bombs and other war materiel of several seditious organizations. The military spokesman said that several persons were arrested for their alleged linked with the 19 April Movement Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and People's Liberation Army. He added that members of the three organizations had sought refuge there frequently. The commander of the 3d Brigade stationed in Cali, Gen Manuel Guerrero Paz, said that eight soldiers had been injured during the Valle University student riots. Six of them will have their faces marked for life, the general said.

Meanwhile in Bogota, four policemen and three students were slightly injured during the rioting near the national university. The police and students clashed when the latter protested the increases in bus fares and fuels. Several vehicles were stoned but the situation was promptly controlled by the police. Some 50 national university students were arrested today during the rioting. They were taken to the various police stations and their juridical situation will be defined shortly. The police said that the university is calm. However the army and police are maintaining strict control over the university campus following the riots. An army spokesman said the situation is not alarming, however, student representatives say that three of the students were injured.

Riots in Barranquilla

PA161604 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Three buses burned and others stoned is the toll so far of violent student rioting in Barranquilla, capital of Atlantico Department. An official report indicates that students from various public schools in Barranquilla staged demonstrations to protest the increases in fuel and in fares. Police and military authorities have had to reinforce security measures to control the disturbances and to guarantee the normal development of activities.

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES NICARAGUAN STANCE ON ISLANDS

PA161606 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas has described Nicaragua's position of disavowing laws and public treaties granting territorial sovereignty [autonomia] over the San Andres and Providencia Islands and the Roncador and Quitasueno Cays to Colombia as uncommon. Uribe added that the complaint filed by Colombia at the United Nations was very well received by countries that support international law. Uribe made the statement to newsmen after the ceremony in which Professor German Arciniegas took office as president of the Colombian Academy of History at that entity's headquarters. The ceremony was attended by President Julio Cesar Turbay, Government Minister German Zea Hernandez and Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva. Former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo was also present.

VERDICTS ISSUED IN MINISTERIAL ASSASSINATION CASE

PA152013 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--New verdicts have been issued by the verbal court-martial that is trying leaders of the Workers Self-Defense Movement for alleged involvement in the assassination of former Cabinet Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas. The trial is being held at the artillery school in Usaquen.

The court found Alfredo Camilo Franco, Hector Abadia Rey, Armando Lopez Suarez, Manuel Bautista Gonzalez, Mariana Amaya Rey and Adelaida Abadia guilty of homicide. The latter was convicted in absentia as she escaped from the Buen Pasto jail late last year. Constanza Abadia Rey and Hector Julio Sierra were acquitted.

POLICE EDICT EXPANDS REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

PY151300 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 6

[Text of police edict No 5 released on 13 October in Asuncion]

[Text] Whereas: The stipulation contained in police edict No 4 dated 8 October refers to the creation of a register for foreigners and their census; and

Considering: The need to extend this stipulation in order to encompass other people, whether they be individuals or organizations, and in accordance with the legal basis outlined in the pertinent stipulation, in the use of the powers vested in him,

The chief of police of the capital resolves:

Article 1. To extend the scope of the stipulations contained in police edict No 4, dated 8 October, and to apply the same procedure established in Article 5 of the referent edict:

A. To employers of the banking and industrial sectors, commerce in general and private enterprises so that they, as the representatives of workers, whether of one person or a group, will submit a list of foreign employees and workers to the appropriate police station, and so that they will urge their employees to comply with the police census.

B. To all those who have sales stands, whether in commercial centers or on the street, and to street peddlers in general, Paraguayans and foreigners, who must also be counted and registered, having to personally present themselves to the police station of their jurisdiction for this purpose as indicated in order to obtain the card that will be given to them free of charge.

Article 2. To establish the same enforcement regarding this edict.

Article 3. It is so ordered.

Signed: Francisco Alcibiades Britez B., major general, chief of police

DETENTION OF U.S. CITIZENS SEEN AS STRAINING BILATERAL TIES

PY161413 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 8 Oct 80 p 37

[From the "Radar" page]

[Text] A few days before the new U.S. ambassador, diplomat Lyle Lane, got off the plane in Asuncion, Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner gave a present to U.S. diplomacy consisting of the release of journalist Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle. Gonzalez Delvalle was detained in June, after returning from a trip to Washington, because he wrote an article that revealed the corruption that exists in Paraguayan justice. Stroessner's relations with Lane will never be good, despite the release of Gonzalez Delvalle. The U.S. Embassy, which is very reserved in it contacts with Stroessner's regime, has suffered new setbacks: the detention of American citizens in the large dragnet that followed the assassination of Anastasio Somoza with a bazooka.

ENERGY MINISTER COMMENTS ON CUBA-USSR-SPAIN OIL AGREEMENT

PA170020 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The agreement signed with the Soviet Union for the supplying of Venezuelan oil to Cuba ends in December. Based on this agreement, the oil that Venezuela had been selling to Spain is now being sold to Spain by the Soviet Union, and the oil that the Soviet Union had been sending to Cuba, now is being sent to the island by way of Venezuela. The deal was made on the basis of proximity.

Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has reiterated that it is up to President Herrera to suspend this agreement.

[Begin Calderon recording] This contract has been in effect for almost 1 year. This contract has to be renewed every year. At the end of this year, it will be revised. Any final decision on whether or not to renew it is in the hands of the president.

[Question] What problems have arisen in supplying oil to Cuba?

[Answer] There is no oil supply problem. There are problems of another nature that everybody knows and this is what the president will have to consider when he make a decision.

[Question] Speaking of something else, Minister Calderon, there is a report according to which the price of the barrel of oil could go up to $100 if the Strait of Hormuz is closed as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq.

[Answer] That hypothesis is as valid as any other. We really don't think the closing of the Strait of Hormuz is desirable because this would result in an acute shortage in the oil markets and Venezuela does not want that to happen and hopes it does not happen. [end recording]

The energy and mines minister of Venezuela also referred to the oil agreement signed with Brazil:

[Begin recording] The president of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [Petrobras] was in Venezuela yesterday. We agreed to increase the oil sales to that country from 53,000 barrels [presumably daily]--average for the year to 88,000 barrels for the remainder of the year in order to help Brazil relieve the oil shortage it is facing as a result of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. Brazil had been importing 60,000 barrels from Iran and 400,000 from Iraq. Yesterday we discussed the possibility of extending this agreement into 1981. In exchange we demanded 200,000 tons of sugar. This would be guaranteed to us under conditions much more favorable than those existing in the international market. We also demanded 380,000 tons of soybeans from Petrobras and these negotiations should also be completed in the next few days through the Agriculture Ministry. [end recording]

Additional Comments

PA170157 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1815 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 16 Oct (LATIN)--Venezuela will continue selling petroleum to Cuba, according to an agreement signed in 1978 with the Soviet Union, as long as the two countries have diplomatic relations, Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, president of the Foreign Relations Advisory Committee [CARE] said. "Venezuela will have no interest in continuing to aid Soviet foreign policy and supplying Cuba, if these diplomatic ties are broken," the CARE president said. CARE is an advisory committee comprised of a trusted government official, experts in international affairs, presidents of legislative foreign relations committees and armed forces chiefs.

The Soviet-Venezuelan agreement was made to reduce the transportation costs of Soviet petroleum to Cuba and Venezuelan petroleum to Spain. According to the agreement Venezuela delivers some 10,000 barrels of petroleum daily to Cuba while the Soviet Union makes similar shipments to Spain.

Cuban-Venezuelan relations, deteriorated in recent years by political refugee problems, were on the verge of breaking at the end of September, when a Venezuelan court-martial, acquitted anti-Castro leader Orlando Bosch and three other men accused of having participated in the sabotage of a Cuban airliner which crashed at sea in 1976, killing 73 persons.

Social Christian Deputy Antonio Sotillo Luna said yesterday that President Luis Herrera Campins' administration "has at no time" considered breaking the agreement which must be renewed by the year's end. "The Venezuelan Government has never used petroleum as an instrument or political tool, "Sotillo Luna said, "petroleum is a tool for national development and for the development of all friendly and allied countries," he added.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL, GAS EXPORTS EXPECTED BY OIL OFFICIAL

PA160059 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] The production of oil and liquified natural gas has totaled an average of 356,000 barrels a day, CORPOVEN [PETROVEN] President Juan Chacin Guzman has reported. He said that a substantial improvement in the company's exports was expected during the second half of this year. Those estimates were made in keeping with the guidelines set forth by PETROVEN, he said. However, he also cited the international market's conduct as being marked by a moderate excess supply of oil products, particularly derivates as a result of seasonal factors. According to Chacin, this is due to the slump in the industrialized nations' economies and the conservation of energy that has been undertaken.

PROSPECTING FOR OIL TO BEGIN IN APURE STATE

PA150408 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Oil prospecting will soon get underway in Apure State, MARAVEN President Alberto Quiros Corradi has reported. The exploration work will be specifically done near Guasdualito along the Colombian border, Quiros Corradi reported at Miraflores Palace where President Luis Herrera Campins met with him. The MARAVEN president said the company is producing about 600,000 barrels a day while LAGOVEN's production is approximately 1 million barrels a day.

GOVERNMENT SUBMITS RECORD BUDGET TO CONGRESS

PA110214 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0852 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Caracas, 9 Oct (EFE)--Yesterday afternoon, the Venezuelan Government submitted the 1981 budget, easily the highest in history, to Congress. Finance Minister Luis Ugueto explained the budget allocations for the first year of the sixth national plan (1981-85). Total expenses amount to 69.99 billion bolivares (about $17 billion). Of these 64.25 percent will be covered by the oil revenues.

The minister explained that although the previous budget amounted to 57.08 billion bolivares (more than 18 percent smaller than the present one), it will have climbed to 77.51 billion bolivares 3 months before the end of the year. According to him, it has been possible to expand the 1980 budget by more than 33 percent thanks to the additional oil revenues brought in by the oil price hikes.

The biggest budget allocation has gone to education, which with its 10.96 billion bolivares (more than $2.5 billion) represents 15.7 of the 1981 budget. The social and agricultural sectors are being given more attention in the 1981 budget. The social sectors, which were 32.2 percent of the 1980 budget, are 34.4 percent of the 1981 budget. Agriculture, which was 7.3 percent in the 1980 budget, will be 9 percent in 1981. The allocation for defense amounts to 9 percent and exceeds 6 billion bolivares (more than $1.5 billion). The smallest allocation has gone precisely to the sector that provides the greatest revenues--the oil sector, which will only receive 177.7 million bolivares ($41 million).

PRD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BACKS ROYO ON CANAL ISSUE

PA170122 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-10

[Communique from National Executive Committee of the Democratic Revolutionary Party--date not given]

[Text] During this first year of implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the U.S. authorities have displayed a selfish attitude in regard to the interpretation and fulfillment of the canal treaty, which belies their good faith concerning this sensitive matter.

Epitomizing this attitude, the United States has been committing a number of unacceptable violations of the treaty, the most serious of which has been the passage and sanctioning of the so-called law No 96-70. Although this alleged law was rejected by Panama from the start because it is a juridical absurdity that contradicts the treaty, the U.S. authorities are nevertheless trying to use this law to justify a number of actions and orders aimed at denying Panama's effective sovereignty over the canal area and denying effective Panamanian participation in the administration of the canal.

It is also a proven fact that the U.S. authorities have persisted in using the military installations which they are still occupying in the canal area to engage in actions which are contrary to the interests of our sister Central American nations.

The Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] has repeatedly denounced these attitudes, violations and actions which the Panamanian people consider reprehensible and unacceptable in every sense.

For these same reasons the PRD endorsed the brave statements made by President Royo on 1 April, when he noted that Panama would reject such U.S. behavior any place and at any price. For the same reasons, the PRD now reiterates its support for President Royo in view of the patriotic firmness of his speech of 11 October.

In the same manner, we will untiringly and relentlessly encourage and promote all responsible steps the national government may take to defend and develop the legitimate interests of our fatherland and of Panamanian workers.

Therefore, we reiterate once more to Panamanians and foreigners alike that the defense of the fatherland and of the national interests of all Panamanians admits no wavering. United to advance. That is why we tell him: Onward, Mr President! Onward, Panama!

[Signed] National Executive Committee of the PRD.

PANAMA ENDORSES UN EFFORTS ON SHIPS TRAPPED IN PERSIAN GULF

PA161741 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Panama endorses UN efforts to make both Iran and Iraq allow the navigation of merchant ships sailing under the international organization's flag, thus enabling them to leave the war zone in the Persian Gulf. The effort will allow 14 ships sailing under the Panamanian flag, most of them oil tankers, to leave the area. The Panamanian mission, led by Dr Jorge Illueca, has notified the United Nations of Panama's support. It will notify representatives of the two nations in conflict of its support later on. Regarding this, Dr Sergio Quiroz, director of the Finance and Treasury Ministery's Consular and Ship Department, offered the following explanation:

[Begin recording] These are mostly oil tankers, so it is important to resolve this problem. Panama has endorsed the UN secretary general's initiative. In addition to our support for the UN secretary general, a direct appeal has been made to the governments of both countries so they will release ships sailing under the Panamanian flag, since Panama is a neutral country in this conflict. [end recording]

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE RETURNS FROM UK-GUATEMALAN TALKS

FL170214 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Premier Price returned to Belize today after attending the 2-day round of negotiations about the differences between the United Kingdom and Guatemala over Belize.

The British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Mr Nicholas Ridley, and advisors, and the premier of Belize, the Honorable George Price, and the minister of state in the premier's office, the Honorable V. H. Courtenay, and the minister of health, housing and cooperatives, Mr Assad Shoman, met with Guatemala's foreign minister, Mr. Rafael Castillo Valdez, in New York City on the 13th and 14th of October.

The ministers reviewed the matters discussed in their talks in Bermuda in May and in the meeting of experts held in New York in July of this year. They went on to identify the next step to be taken. The respective positions of both sides were clarified with a view to continuing the process of negotiations. It was agreed to meet again in the near future.

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA MEMBERS SPEAK ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Majano Speech

PA161404 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1615 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Speech by Col Adolfo Majano, revolutionary government junta member, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 15 October revolution at the National Agriculture and Livestock Technology Center--live]

[Excerpts] The true meaning of 15 October is the determined intention of the armed forces to legitimately join their people who have fought to overcome social injustice, poverty and in general the wide differences and inequalities among the people.

The 15 October proclamation contains a political solution to the critical situation of our country. It represents a break with the past. It is the starting point of an evolutionary process which will clear the way so the goal can be reached.

A year ago the armed forces put power in the hands of the revolutionary government junta so that conditions could be created for all Salvadorans to be able to live in peace and with human dignity. This is the greatest mission and the fundamental task of the revolutionary government junta. In order to fulfill it the proclamation outlines four major commitments which are:

1. A halt to violence and corruption,
2. Ensuring human rights,
3. The equitable distribution of the national wealth, and
4. The positive guidance of foreign affairs.

By doing these four things, we will achieve, first, socioeconomic change geared toward redistributing the nation's wealth to benefit the majority of the people, while simultaneously promoting moral and cultural values as the basis of a future society--this change is being made by controlling foreign trade and banking and through land reform, the key program of this administration--and, second, political change basically through total respect for ideas, the establishment of a real participatory democracy and respect for human rights. The political ideal of the proclamation is wide-ranging. I am now going to address myself to this ideal.

Socioeconomic change can succeed only to the extent that political change is a reality. Concerning respect for ideas, which is implicit in the proclamation, it is thought that, by nature, the individual thinks differently from his peers.

But it is necessary to seek a consensus from among those differences. Once that consensus has been found, there will be room in the country for all political ideas so that, as set forth in the proclamation, no one will be persecuted for his political position.

It is obvious that the most flagrant violation of human rights is the heavy, chronic violence we are experiencing. The human rights drive must be geared toward the definitive eradication of the violence we are experiencing. No one can speak about human rights amid so much bloodshed, taking of lives and destruction of families. We must reach a society in which life is highly respected. We can all become involved in the eradication of violence and the creation of a stable and lasting peace. The Salvadoran people are eager to have guarantees and safety. As we understand it, ideological pluralism, truly democratic participation and respect for human rights are the three main pillars contemplated in the proclamation to erect the new political apparatus.

In the present situation in El Salvador, our rallying point should be to achieve the eradication of violence and to find the way toward a future society of peace, justice and freedom. God is not indifferent to human mishaps. He acts through our consciences, the consciences of all Salvadorans. That is why the main duty we all have now is not to be indifferent to the fate of our fellow countrymen and to respect one another. The threat of a fanatical, merciless mentality is blocking the way. This mentality first thinks evil thoughts without evidence; it takes evil for granted. But the new replaces the old. The ideal of 15 October tries to stimulate our consciences in the hope that the people will have a new life. Thank you.

Duarte Speech

PA161538 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1635 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Speech by Jose Napoleon Duarte, revolutionary government junta member, on the occasion of the first anniversary of 15 October at the National Agriculture and Livestock Technology Center--live]

[Excerpts] The Salvadoran people know well that throughout history we have experienced a process in which injustice and lack of freedom were meshed together and those who wanted to retain their privileges were able to use the armed forces as an instrument to keep the Salvadoran people oppressed. But the armed forces and conscientious officers tried several times to shake that grip and so, in the past 50 years, we have seen the efforts made in 1948, 1960 and 1972 whereby the officers tried to change those conditions and serve their people by performing the mission entrusted to them--safeguarding the national institutions. But every time the extreme right was infiltrated, it dominated and used every possible method, including even the vilest, to turn the armed forces once again into instruments of oppression. We Salvadorans all know this but we are also aware of the importance of 15 October and that is why peasants from all over the country are here today. They have come of their own free will, not by force.

I repeat that they were invited yesterday. They have come because they know the transcendental significance of this historic moment we are experiencing. Peasants from all over the country and all Salvadorans recognize that some officers and chiefs of the armed forces decided to break with the (?opprobrious scheme) and so men such as Colonel Gutierrez, [name indistinct] and others tackled the effort to create the insurrection that gave the country the opportunity to step out from under injustice and the lack of freedom.

As of the moment when the ties between the extreme right and the army were broken, the doors were opened for a fraternal embrace between the Salvadoran people and the armed forces. [applause]

Of course, there are still some left who have not understood the people's message and there are those of the extreme right who still think they can stop this process [words indistinct] trying precisely to create problems in the country.

Likewise, there is a message for the extreme left: It should realize that the people don't want any more violence, that the people don't want any more terrorism and that the people know their armed forces are ready to defend them and even to shed the last drop of their blood so that a Marxist-Leninist institution will not be established in this country and crush the will and freedom of workers. [applause]

Today we will reveal the will of the government junta and of all the commanders. Yesterday we approved a decree on the problems which exist today or which may exist and which may mean a danger of infiltration by the extreme right and a danger from the actions of the extreme left. This is why the government junta is ordering the military to do its duty as it has always done, ready to defend the people and the peasants and to be with the peasants at the time of the harvest so that no one can rob them of their efforts. [applause]

The document, approved by the revolutionary junta and the commanders, reads as follows:

The junta and the armed forces are determined to oppose all the processes of violence. Whereas:

1. The violence unleashed in the country has sociological roots and that its generalization tends to obscure the awareness of human values which should prevail in all civilized societies;

2. In order to allow society to conduct itself within a framework of respect for the universal rights of man, it is necessary for the authorities responsible for maintaining social order to continue being a real and positive example of the obedience to the laws, regulations, directives and procedures which regulate social behavior;

Therefore:

The revolutionary government junta, aware of the responsibility it has acquired to save our country from the crisis of values into which it has been plunged, and based on the authority delegated on it by the will of the rebellious movement on 15 October and by majority decision of the armed forces, agrees to request of all chiefs, officers, noncommissioned officers and men of all the armed forces units, including all members of the service, the following:

1. It is up to all the soldiers or security agents, under any circumstances, to do their constitutional duty of protecting the lives and properties of all the people as well as to obey and enforce the laws and regulations of the republic.

2. Since the nation has acquired the world commitment of respect for the universal rights of man, all authorities must therefore promote social order within the strict observance of the laws and under no circumstances may they use procedures which violate the rights of man. In this respect and for the faithful observance of this duty, all chiefs who have any command responsibilities are ordered to maintain strict watch over the compliance with the letter and spirit of this communique. Therefore, a due awareness must be created among the members of their commands.

3. The Defense and Public Security Ministry must draft all instructions, orders and procedures to ensure the faithful compliance with military and security duties of all enlisted and security personnel and to prevent any abuse of authority or misuse of command. There must be a special control of the use of force, arrest methods, behavior towards the people, respect for property, the rights of prisoners and all other actions needed for the fulfillment of this purpose.

4. It is strictly forbidden to take any action which in any manner can be described as illegal or injurious to human rights. It is also hereby ordered to fight the creation and operation of subversive or terrorist groups regardless of ideology.

5. All personnel in the chain of command who become aware of any violation of the law or human rights must act according to the respective order. If anyone fails to do so [word indistinct], he must answer for [word indistinct]. In any case, the commander must order preventive arrest, open the corresponding report and inform the Defense and Public Security Ministry as soon as possible.

6. The Defense and Public Security Ministry is ordered to disseminate this resolution at all national levels.

Given at the government revolutionary junta meeting room and signed by the five members of the junta and by Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, defense and public security minister.

Gentlemen, this shows the will of the armed forces. This shows the will of the government junta, because we are aware that we are interpreting the feelings of the Salvadoran people and in this sense, I think, we cannot just celebrate 15 October. We must go on. We must produce here. We must collect fabulous harvests. We must produce food for all our people. We must improve the national economy. We must bring peace to the nation and at a given time the people will decide their own destiny and choose their rulers.

Gutierrez Speech

PA161630 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1710 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Speech by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the revolutionary government junta, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 15 October revolution at the National Agricultural and Livestock Technology Center--live]

[Excerpts] The date 15 October has been called on to become one of the outstanding dates on our patriotic calendar, for it is and will continue to be the commemoration, not of one more coup in the long chain of military pronouncements that have taken place in our country, but the starting point in the construction of a new, freer, and more independent, democratic, [word indistinct] and prosperous fatherland.

Unlike those that preceeded it in the course of our modern history, the 15 October insurrection did not stop at overthrowing the current rulers in order to return shortly afterwards to the same inequities and injustices that had helped El Salvador earn severe condemnation at international forums. On the contrary, the armed forces members leading this movement planned, from the beginning, to create an authentic democracy and, in accordance with this principle, they invited all of the country's political and social forces to form a government that would be the most authentic expression of pluralism and would be representative enough to generate a national unity capable of giving our country true peace and effective democracy. Unfortunately, this goal of peaceful unity was shared by neither the extreme left groups nor by some of the organizations participating in the government. On this very day, 15 October, the lace of maturity and political vision of certain armed organizations became evident. These groups sought to take advantage of what they regarded as a moment of weakness to launch attacks--incomprehensibly--on certain cities in the metropolitan area. The armed forces had to repel these attacks.

A new formula was implemented on 9 January based on an agreement with the Christian Democratic Party. A new junta emerged from this agreement. This new junta was less pluralistic but more homogeneous and coherent and had a clearer vision of the tasks that had to be carried out in order to resolve the country's problems and begin a revolutionary process that would satisfy the rights and aspirations of the great majority--the revolutionary process.

The government immediately became the target of most bitter attacks for the extreme left, which regarded its creation as an unacceptable setback in its strategy, and from the extreme right, which considered the commitments undertaken by the armed forces as a serious threat to the survival of its privileges.

Despite the climate of death, terror and destruction imposed on the Salvadoran people and aimed at destabilizing them politically and economically, the government at no time took its attention from the commitment it undertook and promptly took steps to begin implementing the process of changes. The depth and truly revolutionary roots of these measures have already been recognized internationally.

Consequently, they have allowed our people to begin their march toward the construction of a new society, which will not be the work of a government but of citizens in general.

In a brief period, the government has made efforts to give real benefits to the working and peasant classes. The agrarian reform has transferred the country's best lands to the peasants, thus righting a historic injustice that no government had dared tackle with determination in the past.

The extension of social security coverage to public employees, wives and (?common law wives) of the insured represents an increase of close to 100 percent in the number of people receiving these benefits.

We are pleased to announce that in 1982 we will hold elections for a constituent assembly and that no later than mid-1983 the revolutionary government junta will turn power over to whomever the people freely elect.

A central elections council will be appointed shortly in order to implement this decision. It will immediately take the necessary steps to reorganize the electoral mechanisms in order to guarantee an effective use of the vote, thus restoring the citizens' trust in the electoral process and ensuring to the great majorities a real political participation that definitely consolidates our democracy.

In the second place, we wish to advise studious young people in particular, that the national university will be reopened this year. In this regard we urge the various sectors that comprise the university community to find a path enabling our highest center of study to fulfill the goals of a higher education and to become aware of the true aspirations of the Salvadoran people in connection with the university's mission and with the sober exercise of the autonomy that the constitution grants it.

The government is aware that most students and university professors, professionals and employees do not share the ideas or objectives of the groups which have established an imperious regime of anarchy in the university's midst and have utilized its resources for purposes other than the training of the professional and technical cadres the country requires.

Along these lines, it is necessary to note that the government is the first to guarantee the university's autonomy under the terms set forth in the Constitution. However, we reassert that autonomy does not mean extraterritoriality in the sense that those who commit hegemonic [as heard] actions in the university are protected by a shield of immunity allowing them to disrupt normal educational activities, arbitrarily utilize resources and seriously disturb the lives of those living near university campuses who are the constant victims of the acts of violence provoked by members of extremist groups.

In the third place, and as evidence of its desire for peace, the revolutionary government junta makes a peace proposal to the Salvadoran youth.

We have growing evidence that many youths, carried away by their youthful enthusiasm, by a selfless idealism and a misconception of what it means to be a revolutionary, have engaged in a deadly game and have been used to promote a fruitless struggle through which, after bringing to the country the alleged benefits that have been promised to thousands upon thousands of Salvadorans, they are [words indistinct].

A large number of the youths involved in this true orgy of blood have become aware of their extremely serious mistake. This imposes on the revolutionary government the responsibility of giving them an opportunity to make amends. To this end, we make an appeal and an offer. Those wishing to quit this fruitless struggle, which is contrary to the wishes of the majority of Salvadorans, and to join the peaceful revolution which is underway will be welcomed and will receive the protection and security needed to rejoin society in a peaceful coexistence without having to face the implacable reprisals of the organizations bent on worsening violence, even against their own followers, because they try to maintain loyalty on the basis of terror.

In order to make the above possible, we will soon announce the places and authorities to which they can go in the knowledge that their physical and moral integrity will be respected.

Finally, we make a fraternal invitation to all sectors to join the [word indistinct] pacification crusade (?for) a return to the peace and security which are now lost. Let us show the world that we Salvadorans are a civilized people who are anxious to bind up wounds, rebuild the economy and resume the path of work and prosperity in an atmosphere of peace and solidarity.

REVOLUTIONARIES REJECT GOVERNMENT'S PEACE URGING

PA170353 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Salvadoran revolutionaries have responded to words from the junta with new attacks. The INDEPENDENT NEWS AGENCY [API] of Central America has reported that the popular forces have responded with large military operations to the military-Christian Democratic junta urging the young people participating in the guerrillas to put down their arms and to form part of what the authorities called the new society.

A spokesman for the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] told API that the people of El Salvador will put down their arms only when they have seized power and installed a democratic and revolutionary government. The spokesman said that the popular organizations have reached such military strength that the government itself has had to admit it. The FARN leader said that the young people joining the guerrillas know that that is the only road to justice and liberty.

LP-28'S PICHINTE ON MORAZAN CLASHES, PEACE TREATY

PA170426 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Oct (AFP)--According to Jose Leoncio Pichinte, secretary general of the leftist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28), the clashes between the guerrillas and the government troops in Morazan Department, on the border with Honduras, have turned into open war.

Pichinte's statement, released by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (API), which is connected with the Salvadoran opposition groups, notes that the clashes in Morazan have been taking place for days and that the guerrilla forces have managed to break the army's cordon around them. The so-called People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), the LP-28's armed branch, reportedly controls the Morazan area.

Pichinte also commented on the peace treaty that the governments of El Salvador and Honduras are about to sign, describing it as a maneuver encouraged by Yankee imperialism in order to unite the armies of those two countries against the revolutionary forces, the API report adds.

The ERP announced that it had blown up three bridges on the road that leads to the northern part of Morazan where, reportedly, "hundreds of new combatants are training in guerrilla camps." However, this information has not been confirmed by official sources.

Finally, spokesman of the human rights commission of El Salvador have told the API about their concern that an epidemic might break out due to the number of bodies rotting beside the roads. Both birds of prey and domestic animals have been devouring those bodies and this might have very serious consequences, they indicated.

CLASH BETWEEN ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLAIMS 40 LIVES

PA170118 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 2, 42

[Excerpts] Over 40 persons were killed, including 3 soldiers. Subversives and civilians and a number of persons were wounded in a 4-hour clash between a military patrol and subversives along the road to San Jose del Carao of this district.

According to a report from the departamental command, of military detachment No 5, in San Vicente, the clash occurred at 0100 when armed subversive groups occupied the main streets and met with the army patrol on duty.

Reports say that the extremists entered the city from the road to Tenancingo and began to build barricades in the main roads leading to the city to protect themselves from an attack by government forces. The official report said that during the fighting the subversives set fire to the municipal and national telecommunications building, but that they were finally compelled to flee taking several wounded with them.

The dead remained where they had fallen until they were examined by the respective authorities. Several of the dead were women.

16 BODIES FOUND TODAY THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA162238 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1826 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] A total of 16 bodies were reported found this morning in various part of the country. Four of these bodies, bullet-riddled, were found in downtown San Salvador, two in the [words indistinct] Mariano Street, two at [word indistinct]. One of these had been beheaded. Another body was found in Santa Ana, one in Santa Tecla, four in Monte Carmelo in Soyapango and three others in various San Salvador hospitals. Most of them remain unidentified at the respective morgues, since they carried no documents.

RED CROSS REPORTS ON 'SERIOUS' REFUGEE SITUATION

PA120209 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] The Salvadoran Red Cross and other institutions have been helping thousands of displaced persons from the northern area in Morazan and San Miguel Departments since 27 September. According to the Red Cross, the towns which have been most affected by these displacements are:

Cacaopera	5,000 persons
Anamoros	2,500
Corinto	7,500
Oscicala	2,200
Sociedad	2,000
Perquin	2,500
San Antonio del Mosco	500
Berlin	1,500
Total refugees	22,500 [figures as published]

Of these refugees, 60 percent are children. The Red Cross office in San Miguel is taking care of 75 children from Corinto. It was reported that the situation is becoming worse at this office because the number of refugees continues to increase daily.

The demand for staples and medicines surpasses the efforts made so far. For this reason, the San Miguel office urges the citizens in general and the pharmaceutical laboratories operating in the country in particular to donate medicines such as cough syrups and antidiarrhetics.

According to the Red Cross, the problem is becoming increasingly serious. In addition to lodging the refugees, it must give them food and proper sanitation to avoid the spreading of epidemics in view of the large number of children in the groups of refugees.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS HOUSING, POPULATION CENSUS

PA132218 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 8, 28

[Text] The national population and housing census, which was to be held from October 14 to 27, was suspended by the national statistics and census office.

Official sources said Saturday that the census would be suspended but did not give the reasons for the decision. It is believed that the uncertain political situation is the cause for the suspension.

The initial step was the suspension of a massive publicity campaign, followed by the suspension of orders for the printing of forms and other documents to be used during the census.

Some 2,000 persons were to work in the census scheduled for 261 municipalities and the more than 12,000 cantons in all the national territory. Hundreds of young people were being trained as census takers.

Other sources believe that the suspension of the census is due mostly to the lack of guarantees for the hundreds of persons who would work as census takers. El Salvador holds a census every 10 years.

GUATEMALA

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY FIRM ON BELIZE

PA161442 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Guatemala will maintain its present position in the UN General Assembly with regard to Belize. This was stated today by Acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima in response to attacks from Caribbean countries whose attaches have called for the independence of that territory.

[Begin recording in progress] ...defending the indisputable rights, the unquestionable rights of Guatemala to the territory of Belize while those rights are being attacked. Even if these attacks do not occur, Guatemala will always demonstrate that justice is on our side, that history and law are on our side.

We do not deny the fact of the existence of the Belizean people and we realize that they have interests. However, we have to arrive at a negotiated position in which our rights and the interests of the Belizean people are taken into account.

Unfortunately, there are a good number of countries which oppose this. In other words, there are some which espouse viewpoints at the General Assembly which are like the ones I mentioned, including the viewpoints of the foreign minister of a Central American country [as heard]. However, when the time of voting comes, we have unfortunately been losing ground. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

On another subject, the acting foreign minister considered it highly unlikely that his ministry this week will grant the safe-conducts requested for refugees in the embassies of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

[Begin recording in progress] ...basis for this assignment, I have reiterated that we already have almost all the reports from the Government Ministry and the Supreme Court of Justice regarding the case of the refugees in the embassies of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. At present, we are processing the case of the last refugee in the Costa Rican Embassy, Eliezer Cifuentes. We are examining each case individually on the basis of the reports that we have received from the agencies mentioned. [end recording]

'Unexpected Turn' in Talks

PA161638 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The talks on the Belize case between Guatemala and the UK Government have taken an unexpected turn because, according to reports received here, the UK now wants the United Nations to take a stand on the situation.

When the round of talks closed in New York, another meeting was set for the near future although no specific date was mentioned. However, it was noted that the two delegations would continue the talks to find a settlement, but that so far no agreement had been reached now that the UK has just taken this unexpected turn.

UN observers have said that the British have been using delaying tactics because after dawdling with the Guatemalan delegation, they are now thinking about bringing the case up at the United Nations so it will issue a resolution on the matter. However, no official report has been issued in Guatemala on the results of the talks.

It was reported last night in sources close to Venezuelan President Herrera Campins' administration that the Andean Pact countries might mediate in the problem. However, the Guatemalan Government has stated that it will not accept any intervention because the Belize issue is a question of sovereignty.

HONDURAS

VISITING SALVADORAN MINISTER SAYS TREATY TO BE SIGNED

PA162249 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1829 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena revealed in Tegucigalpa today that the general peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador will be ready to be signed "any day after 28 October." Honduras and El Salvador are going to sign a peace treaty within the framework of a mediation process which is already in the final stage.

Chavez Mena said during an official visit to Honduras that both nations "are in the final stage before attaining peace."

He said he brought "a fraternal message and a message of peace and concord from the Salvadoran people to Honduras." Chavez Mena said, "I am very pleased to be in Honduras and find no words to express what I feel in bringing such good news to all Hondurans." The Salvadoran minister arrived on a brief visit amid the many efforts which officials from both nations are making to normalize bilateral relations broken in 1969.

During a news conference, the Salvadoran foreign minister said there is a preliminary agreement on the seven points of the mediation so that the peace treaty "might be signed within the next 3 weeks." He also confirmed his government's full political capacity to reach a final settlement of the dispute with Honduras. The foreign minister said his government is committed to upholding the recommendations made by the mediator, Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, since the agreements reached are based on a mutual accord with Honduras. Either party can denounce the results of the mediation and resort to another type of procedure.

After the news conference, Chavez Mena, along with his Honduran counterpart, Cesar Elvir Sierra, will visit President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. The Salvadoran foreign minister's visit ends this afternoon.

News Conference

PA162243 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1650 GMT 16 Oct 80

[News conference held by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena at Toncontin Airport in Honduras, relayed by San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora--live]

[Excerpts] [Question by journalist Armando Arevalo from Audiovideo, S.A.] Sir, I am very concerned about an international news item of the past few hours. [Words indistinct] the Salvadoran Government has agreed to sign a peace treaty with Honduras so as to have freedom of action [word indistinct] in the so-called demilitarized zone to fight the insurgent groups [words indistinct]?

[Answer] That report is totally false. The mediation process and the dispute with the Republic of Honduras has nothing to do with the internal Salvadoran conflict. We are here to reach a peace treaty between two nations, a treaty which will regulate bilateral cultural, economic, social and political relations--relations which were severed in 1969. We are observing the spirit and the norms set forth in the mediation. When the final treaty is made public and you see its philosophy and terms, you will see that one thing has nothing to do with the other. The issue of violence is an issue which the Salvadoran Government is coping with and we are optimistic that we will reach a peaceful solution in our country.

[Question by unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] the last communique released by the mediation secretariat on 4 October says that the border issue was discussed but no settlement or agreement in principle was reached on this difficult point that Honduras regards as fundamental. What can you say about the optimistic attitude that a peace treaty will be signed and the border area demarcated?

[Answer] I have explained that we have reached agreements in principle on the seven points which obviously include the border issue. The solutions found are equitable to both parties since it is not a win-or-lose situation. We are trying to reach an overall, simultaneous settlement for the very reasons that I have explained. Therefore, I can tell you that the border issue is being studied so a formula can be reached which suits both parties. Unfortunately, my dear friend, I can't elaborate because the mediation doesn't allow that but we have good reason to speak of optimism. I think we have found a solution satisfactory to both Honduras and El Salvador [words indistinct].

[Question by Ramon (Domingo) Cantoral of the newspaper LA PRENSA] Sir, a warm greeting from the Honduran press on the occasion of your visit to our country which we think is very positive for the peace talks underway. My question is: Some observers of Central American politics say the domino theory is irreversible in the area. The United States is concerned about that because it looked favorably upon a settlement between Honduras and El Salvador to (coordinate) its anticommunist policy in Central America without problems. To what extent is it true that the peace you have announced is due to pressure on the Salvadoran Government from the United States and Venezuela?

[Answer] A fundamental guideline of our Salvadoran foreign policy and my own guideline as foreign minister is to reject any kind of intervention and foreign (?oppression). I think we Central Americans and each of our nations have the dignity and the courage to solve our own problems. We don't need any pressure from the United States, Venezuela or any other country to settle the dispute with Honduras. It is absurd to think that. The (?will) and the historic need of both nations has led us to seek peace. To me such views hurt the dignity of the Honduran and Salvadoran peoples.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PAZ GARCIA

PA161836 Paris AFP in Spanish 0518 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto met here today with President Policarpo Paz, during a brief courtesy visit which served to analyze some problems affecting the Central American area, it was officially revealed.

The chief of Nicaraguan diplomacy also met with his Honduran colleague, Cesar Elvir Sierra, to whom he submitted a list of the latest incidents registered on Nicaraguan territory as results of incursions by former Somozist national guardsmen residing in Honduras.

D'Escoto explained that "these incidents are not the result of the Honduran Government's policy, but there is conclusive proof that some members of the Honduran Army are Somozists of the worst kind and have openly declared their support of the counterrevolution."

Regarding this, the Nicaraguan official noted that "it is necessary to have an indication of friendship on the part of the Honduran Government, through the transfer of these elements as soon as possible to areas where they will not be harmful, in view of their evident interventionist attitude and the harm they cause to the good relations existing between the two governments."

The Nicaraguan foreign minister added that "there is great optimism among Nicaraguan officials who are convinced that the Honduran Government has every intention of maintaining excellent relations."

Finally, D'Escoto regretted that due to repeated excuses from Guatemala and later from El Salvador, it has been impossible to hold a meeting of Central American foreign ministers. He noted, however, that "we consider this meeting to be most important, and if necessary, we shall hold it without Guatemala."

NICARAGUA

FINANCIAL DELEGATION'S TRIP RESULTS IN FOREIGN AID

News Conference

PA161902 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation which visited France, the United States [as heard] and Canada has obtained important loans for various projects. The financial delegation which recently traveled to those countries to sign loan agreements obtained great results. The members of this delegation held a news conference at the government house this morning to give details of the mission's achievements.

The news conference was attended by Arturo Cruz, member of the government junta; Alfredo Cesar, president of the national financial system; Joaquin Cuadra, finance minister, Alvaro Guzman, deputy foreign trade minister; Francisco Fiallos, deputy foreign minister; Father Ernesto Cardenal, in charge of the 19 July Sandinist Youth; and Alfredo Alaniz, president of the Central Bank. Companera Norma Cuadra of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Association and Harnoldo Montealegre and Alberto Gallegos of the International Reconstruction Fund also participated in the news conference.

The members of the delegation reported that Nicaragua has obtained an important loan from France to promote a textile project in Leon. They also announced that two new loans have been obtained from Mexico [as heard] and that there is a possibility that Nicaragua will be getting substantial aid from Canada. The delegation also made efforts to renegotiate Nicaragua's foreign debt as well as to obtain a new loan from OPEC. It also worked to obtain donations worth several million dollars for the mass organizations.

Donations From Canada

PA161654 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] During the news conference this morning at the government palace, it was announed that our mass organizations will receive aid from the people of Canada.

Fernando Cardenal, the priest who is in charge of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, and Companera Norma Cuadra of the Augusto Cesar Sandino Association gave information in this regard. They stated that in Canada the Sandinist revolution continues to be widely admired and supported by Christian churches, labor unions, private aid agencies, guilds and so forth.

Finally, they announced that for the 1981-1982 period, Nicaragua's mass organizations will receive various donations from Canada to be used for projects in the area of health, popular eduction, culture and so forth. The amount of the donations will approach $3 million.

In our own country bad Nicaraguans attack and slander our mass organizations; other countries, in this case Canada, recognize the arduous efforts of our mass organizations and extend aid to them.

OPEC Loan

PA161746 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] During a news conference at the government palace this morning, Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra reported that OPEC has just approved a new loan to our country. The new loan to be granted by OPEC totals $100 million. It will be granted under terms similar to those of another loan signed with that organization in September 1979.

Although the loan agreement has not yet been signed, because of delays in the preparation of the pertinent documents as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq, it is hoped that Nicaragua will have the money soon.

WRIT OF HABEUS CORPUS FILED FOR BLUEFIELDS PRISONERS

PA162043 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Benigno Rayo, lawyer of the Social Democratic Party, has filed a writ of habeas corpus with regard to Willy Allen, Teofilo Archibols, Graciela Cash, Winni Narcisso, Moises Hodgson, Whaite (leader of the Misurasata), Efrain Romero alias El Ruso and Celbit Forbes at the Masaya Court of Appeals. These individuals were arrested in Bluefields. The writ was filed against Lenin Cerna, chief of security.

According to Rayo, approximately 100 people were arrested in Bluefields while they were participating in a peaceful demonstration.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN, HUNGARIAN ENVOYS--Norwegian Ambassador Jan Arvesen and Hungarian Ambassador (Anosti) have presented their credentials to government junta member Arturo Rivas. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 15 Oct 80 PA]

FRENCH LOAN--The Nicaraguan Government delegation which went abroad to negotiate loans in favorable conditions for our country, has signed a protocol for a F50 million loan from France. These funds will be used to build a textile factory and to purchase French supplies and equipment. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 16 Oct 80 PA]

FRG AID AGREEMENT--An important economic and cultural cooperation agreement was signed today between the Federal Republic of Germany and Nicaragua. The agreement includes the supply of 1,500 tons of rice to replace the reserves used during the literacy campaign, a donation of DM171,000 for school building and technical assistance in education. [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Oct 80 PA]

INTERNATIONAL AID--Clarisa de Cabrera, who is responsible for the office of relations with national and international organizations of the Social Welfare Ministry, has stated that between July 1979 and September 1980, the revolutionary government has received 128 million cordobas in gifts and aid from friendly governments and nations as well as from international organizations. She noted that 38,337,000 cordobas have been received from the European Economic Community. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 11 PA]

VIRAL GRIPPE EPIDEMIC--The health authorities are greatly concerned over an outbreak of viral grippe which has been afflicting Managua and other cities for weeks. The authorities said that this year's outbreak has been more virulent and widespread than in previous years. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 4 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE CITES 'FRIENDSHIP,' MUTUAL RESPECT FOR U.S.

FL161037 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] All U.S. citizens serving prison terms for different reasons have been pardoned. A Cuban Foreign Ministry note says that the country's sovereign decision comes after numerous requests by the convicts' relatives and U.S. social organizations, public figures and members of Congress. The note adds that it is also in keeping with the traditional attitude of friendship and mutual respect between the Cuban and U.S. peoples. The Cuban Foreign Ministry says they will be released as soon as all the paperwork is finished. They will be able to leave for any country they wish.

LEADERS HONOR COSMONAUTS AT SPECIAL CEREMONY

FL160208 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0130 GMT on 16 October begins live color coverage of the ceremony held at Havana's Palace of Conventions to commemorate the Soviet-Cuban joint space flight, Soyuz 38.

Coverage begins with a view of the main hall at the Palace of Conventions. At 0132 GMT, Cuban President Fidel Castro, Cosmonauts Arnaldo Tamayo and Yuri Romanenko, Revolutionary Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro and other Cuban Government officials are seen taking their place on the dais. The Cuban national anthem is played followed by the Soviet anthem while the camera pans the presidential table and the audience. Among those at the presidential table can be seen Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Ramiro Valdes, Pedro Miret, Juan Almeida, and Central Committee members Jose R. Fernandez and Vilma Espin. The Soviet ambassador to Cuba is also present.

At 0135 GMT, staff announcer Manolo Ortega introduces Fidel Castro, Cosmonauts Tamayo, Romanenko, Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, Soviet ambassador to Cuba, and other guests and Cuban Government officials at the presidential table.

Cosmonaut Romanenko starts speaking at 0139 GMT in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation. He thanks the Cuban Government and people for his welcome and the honors bestowed on him, stressing Cuban-Soviet cooperation in the Intercosmos program. He cites Yuri Gagarin's prediction during his visit to Cuba 12 years ago that a Cuban would go into space. He then talks of Arnaldo Tamayo and the experiments they carried out during their Soyuz 38 mission. He concludes by congratulating the Cuban people in the name of the Soviet people, and wishing them success in their work in behalf of the fatherland. His speech ends at 0151 GMT. He receives a round of applause.

Cosmonaut Tamayo begins speaking at 0152 GMT by saying how proud and satisfied he is at having participated in the Soyuz 38 mission, an honor he owes the Cuban Government and party. He also thanks the Soviet Union for allowing other socialist countries to take part in space research. He refers to the space mission and praises Romanenko for his skill and help. He concludes at 0204 GMT. Tamayo then presents Fidel Castro with a star-shaped container with sand from Playa Giron which was taken aboard the Soyuz 38. Fideal Castro then begins his speech.

Fidel Castro Speech

FL161335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0207 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Speech by President Fidel Castro at commemoration of Soviet-Cuban joint space flight at Havana City's Palace of Conventions on 15 October--live]

[Text] Dear Comrades Romanenko, Tamayo and Shatalov, distinguished guests, Soviet and Cuban comrades: Today I was pondering the fact that throughout the history of our revolution very close fraternal, friendly ties have been established between the Soviet cosmonauts and our people.

As the years go by, we are able to see the significance of some of the things that have happened. It is in this manner that we remember that, coinciding precisely with the imperialist mercenary aggression, the first flight in space took place. For the first time man was able to fly in space. A few weeks later, as a demonstration and great proof of solidarity, the Soviet Union sent Gagarin to visit our country. Gagarin left among our people and all persons who met him an unforgettable impression for his really insuperable revolutionary, political and human characteristics.

Gagarin was the first person to receive in our country the Playa Giron Order, the highest medal created by the revolution. Throughout the years, not even a single Soviet cosmonaut has not visited Cuba. In our country, the party decided to build a rest house at one of Cuba's best beaches for Soviet cosmonauts. [applause] Some of them have visited Cuba several times. Gagarin was president of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association and, now, another cosmonaut, beloved Comrade Shatalov, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, is the president of the Association of Friendship between Cuba and the USSR. [applause]

For our people, the cosmonauts represent the Soviet man, the best fruits of the Soviet revolution. If Lenin's generation carried out the revolution and the next generation defended the fatherland and defeated fascism, this generation is characterized by the great advances and great scientific and technical gains and for having developed the daring men who have conquered space. When Gagarin predicted that not many years would go by before Cuban cosmonauts traveled in space, who would have imagined that 19 years later, on a day like today, we would meet to commemorate, honor and pay tribute to the Soviet-Cuban crew which has made it possible for us to say that our country has already sent a man into space?

A cosmonaut is not chosen by chance. Tamayo said here that he feels honored, very honored, because our party and government chose him to be the first Cuban cosmonaut. That is not the way it happened. I repeat that a cosmonaut cannot be chosen by chance. Exceptional conditions are required for this mission. A great temperament is required. Great talent is required. Great courage, great coolness are required. A revolutionary attitude is required. Very high morals are required. It is required to be an example. In a few words, it is necessary to be a communist. [applause]

I recently said, and now wish to reaffirm, that revolutionary virtues, courage and many of the conditions represented by Comrade Tamayo are precisely the virtues of our people. I said that there could be millions of Tamayos in our country, that I was sure of that because I really am sure of that. He is a symbol of the temperament, determination, audacity, courage, talent and revolutionary spirit of our people. He symbolizes our heroic combatants, the heroic combatants who gave their lives for the revolution's triumph, for the defense of the revolution. He symbolizes the heroic internationalist combatants of our people. He symbolizes our heroic internationalist workers. He symbolizes the vanguard members of our working class. He symbolizes exemplary workers. He symbolizes the work heroes.

Even much more, circumstances and exceptional merits are needed for our people to select someone to symbolize them. With the revolution the doors opened up for him as they did for all our youth, as they did for all our people. The opportunity to study, the opportunity to excel, the opportunity to serve his people were some of his options as a humble youth. And his humble beginnings has been referred to, repeated and insisted on because it really constitutes a symbol, the fact that our first cosmonaut and the first cosmonaut from Latin America is the first cosmonaut from Africa. It is not our whim to say that he also is the first cosmonaut from Africa because Tamayo, an eminently black man who also has in his veins Indian and Spanish blood, is a symbol of the blood which, as demonstrated by the most severe test of our fatherland's history, gave rise to our people. It is African blood. It is Indian blood. It is Spanish blood.

That is why we say he also symbolizes Africa because he is the first descendant of Africa to travel in space. [applause] It is a symbol that a man from such humble origin has attained such extraordinary success. Of course, only the revolution and the revolution alone has made it possible for a youth such as Tamayo to have that possibility. When he joined the rebel youth, when he joined thousands of other youths like him to hike to the Sierra Maestra and to climb the Turquino peak 5 times as one of the tests our youths had to go through, when he joined the revolutionary activities, when he registered at the schools, when he said "present" to the call for training of the first pilots in 1961, when he went to the Soviet Union, when he returned to our country, when he continued to study, when he continued to excel, when he continued to train, when he continued to get an education as a communist youth, first, and a communist, later, when he was promoted to pilot of our armed forces, when he continued to assume responsibilities, when he continued to be promoted in our armed forces and when, throughout all this time--nearly 20 years, he continued to maintain an exemplary attitude, an irreproachable attitude, a revolutionary attitude, a Communist attitude. We did not do it; it was Tamayo who, without wanting to and unwittingly, chose himself to be the first Cuban cosmonaut. [applause]

That has been the life of thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of our compatriots. That has been the life of all revolutionary leaders. That has been the life of each member of the PCC Central Committee, of our Politburo, of our secretariat. That has been the life of all leaders. That has been the life of all administrative cadres, of our ministers, of our vice presidents. That has been the life of all members of our People's Government National Assembly. That has been the life of our officers in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Interior Ministry. That has been the life of thousands and thousands of physicians, tens of thousands of technicians. More than 100,000 professors and teachers have had the same life. That has been the life of all our work heroes. That has been the life of our selfless, struggling masses, because all, as a general rule, members of humble families, of humble origin, knew how to choose, also without wanting to and unknowingly, the place they occupy in our party, in our government, in the midst of our revolution. [applause]

In this travel it was not a matter of seeking honors. It was a matter of fulfilling objectives, objectives of great importance to the world, objectives of great importance to our country. One of the really more valuable things was the research work conducted by the crew. Here, Comrades Romanenko and Tamayo talked about this research work, such as medical research work, and of other types, research work on our country's nature and natural resources, research work on valuable and essential materials needed in the development of electronics and microelectronics, research work related to solar energy and possibilities of using it. In summary, a lot of useful research work was done.

I do not wish to say that the value is not because of the amount of research work done or what it consisted of, but because of what it could mean for mankind, all that can be developed and all that can be discovered and investigated with the travel in space. If we want to have a concrete idea of this effort by man, it is sufficient to say that thanks to the satellites we have an immediate weather report. We have photographs of hurricanes, the paths followed by the hurricanes. Today it is a most valuable tool to face up to that phenomena, to adopt adequate measures with time to spare. Thanks to the satellites, in a matter of fractions of seconds millions of persons in our country were able to see what was going on in Baikonur. Thanks to the satellites, navigation on the high seas is a lot safer. Thanks to the satellites, in a matter of minutes, no matter the distance separating them, people can communicate with each other. Thus, man has benefitted and has already benefitted a lot from the research work and flights in space.

These extraordinary events which our generation has witnessed, who could have imagined them just a few decades ago? When we think of Lenin's day, who would have imagined that the revolution, the first socialist revolution, the first proletarian revolution, the first state of peasants and workers--bitterly attacked by the reactionary forces, bitterly attacked to the extreme of conducting a collective intervention--who would have said that such a revolution would have had these results?

Who would have imagined that some day that country would be the first to conquer space? Because, it was the USSR that opened the path to conquer the cosmos. [applause]

It was the USSR which launched the first satellites. It was the USSR which sent the first man into space. That merit, that glory, that honor cannot be denied or taken away from it by anyone. It was the USSR which with more seriousness has continued space research work without resorting to spectacular projects, without sensationalism. And we have seen over a period of 20 years, year by year, the systematic work being done by the Soviet Union in space; and not just for merely commercial aims but for truly scientific ones.

We have seen this in recent days because we never had been so close to events [in space]. We had read, seen and heard of space flights, but we had never been so close as when it was the turn of a Cuban to participate in one of those flights. Perhaps in a few days we have learned more about cosmonautics and space than we had learned in 20 years. In a few days we have become more aware of the colossal effort made by the Soviet people than we had in 20 years from the sensational, spectacular and incredible launching of that gigantic rocket in Baykonur to the pictures of the docking and work in space, the reports from the flight control center, from the computers, Star City, the research that is being done and how it is being done. It is incredible that over the time span of a single generation, practically during an average man's life, we have gone from fiction--because space flights were fiction when many of us who are not so old were children and there was talk in fiction, movies and books, of space flights--to these extraordinary changes.

There is no doubt that we have seen a great victory of socialism. I do not deny and will not deny that the capitalists and imperialists also have had important technological achievements. I am not going to say that they are underdeveloped in the field of technology and science. But there is a difference and it is that we know that those things they are developing, that technology and that science, are not for us; they are against us. They are not to help us, they are to exploit us. They are not to make us feel more secure, but to make us feel more insecure.

And who can speak with more reason [on this] than Cuba, which cannot even feel joy that some medicine has been discovered in the United States, even if only a more effective aspirin for headaches, because it is forbidden to sell even aspirin to Cuba. That is the difference of the meaning of scientific and technological achievements of socialism for us and for mankind.

We feel that the triumphs of the Soviet Union are our own triumphs. [prolonged applause] We would be indulging in narrow-minded chauvisnism--and all chauvinism is narrow-minded--and would be indulging in sterile vanity if just because a Cuban flew into space, only for that reason, we felt proud and considered ourselves better than other peoples. No. We are far from that. More than Cubans, we feel pride as revolutionaries. We feel proud of the revolution. We feel pride as socialists. We feel pride as communists. It was because of the revolution, socialism, the wise ideas of Marx and Engels, the struggle of the Soviet people which made these realities possible. It was the effort of thousands upon thousands of scientists, technicians and researchers whom we could symbolize in one of them--for example, (Sergey Korolev), who is practically the father of the development of spaceships.

And, just as he did, thousands of scientists and technicians, hundreds of thousands of workers, an entire nation worked to reach those achievements which today we consider to be ours. And it was thanks to the revolution, to socialism and to communism that these victories were possible. All the peoples of the world and, above all, the underdeveloped nations whose natural and scientific resources do not allow them to carry out such feats on their own, feel the benefits of these victories. We all feel encouraged by these successes. And we all are aware of our modest contribution, but as revolutionaries, as socialists, as communists and as internationalists, we are proud of this feat. [applause] It is not nationalistic pride. It is internationalist pride.

Everything we have seen over recent days is truly encouraging. Our people felt really happy. Our people felt moved as they seldom had before. They felt highly encouraged. However, as revolutionaries, as socialists, as internationalists, I explain this so that our feelings are well understood. These successes make us more revolutionary. They strengthen our convictions more and they show what a nation can do with the revolution and with socialism. That is why we can say today that because of the revolution, because of socialism and because of internationalism, and not because of exceptional virtues or because we may be superior to other peoples, today we no longer are just the top Latin American country in public health, education and social development which has freed itself of many ills such as beggars, prostitution, drugs, gambling and so forth, so forth, so forth. We no longer are only the first Latin American country in sports. We are now also the first in space. [Applause] And Romanenko explained that we are the ninth space power. Well, I say that indeed the ninth space power, considering that the USSR's space power also belongs to us. [applause]

How many benefits mankind could get from these creations, from these successes in man's research in science and technology, how many problems could be resolved, how many anguishing issues in many fields today could be overcome when one sees the precision and marvel of those machines, the things that are possible and the safety with which they are done today; and when man is capable of building such perfect machines, when man is capable of solving such complex problems and the incredible safety with which he solves them. And this can be seen in an episode of a space flight such as this one [Soviet-Cuban flight].

Think of the crime which war really means, of the crime which the arms race means because the same thing we have seen in the space flight, that same precision, that exactness are what nuclear weapons have today, are what strategic missiles have. And it is truly overwhelming and deeply painful to think that the technology which could serve mankind so much can serve precisely for the destruction of mankind. In recent days, there was the news that a U.S. Titan rocket exploded. It is a good thing that is was the rocket that exploded, for it had a 20-megaton nuclear warhead in its nose, in other words, a thousand times the nuclear power of the first bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

It is truly absurd that at this time, and in the realities of this world, the imperialist countries still harbor ambitions or there are sectors within the imperialist countries which advocate military superiority over the socialist camp. It is known that what is known as parity--more or less a balance of military strength--has been reached in today's world. However, there are sectors within imperialism which advocate the arms race and military superiority. The theory of military superiority would, if carried out, force the socialist camp, essentially the Soviet Union, to make an enormous effort in the military field because, as the Soviet Government and party have declared clearly and absolutely, the Soviet Union never will allow any type of imperialist military superiority over the socialist camp. [prolonged applause]

What interest can socialism have in an arms race? What interest can the socialist economy have in arms production? Arms production is one of the things to which the capitalist countries resort for profits, to create jobs, to fight their crises. What interest or what need can the socialist countries have in this? The socialist countries, fundamentally the USSR, are characterized not only by full employment. In many cases, the problems which the more developed socialist countries have are a shortage of labor. As a matter of principle, the socialist economy can have no interest in arms production, in the arms race.

It is precisely the lack of identify between the interests of the system and the interests of the people which leads the capitalist system along those paths, which leads the capitalist system to seek an arms race. Precisely today we read in news reports of the sale of thousands of millions of dollars, in this case francs, in weapons to an Arab oil country which has a lot of money because it has a lot of oil. And this is a $4.5 billion purchase in a single purchase made by Saudi Arabia from France. This is a colossal business.

The arms business and the arms industry continue to develop. And deals in billions [of dollars] are made as if they were nothing. Of course, there are some who have many millions, too many millions. But one should not forget that the world is partly paying for such weapons, partly because when underdeveloped countries have to pay those prices for oil, prices virtually out of the reach of their resources, and when underdeveloped countries have to pay more not only for fuel but also for the semimanufactured raw materials and for the industrial products of the developed capitalist countries, there is no doubt that the underdeveloped countries also are paying for a portion of those weapons.

Thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of minds continue to be used to develop increasingly more deadly weapons systems, increasingly more exact weapons, increasingly more precise, increasingly more destructive weapons. And we are seeing this spectacle, and it really appears to be a spectacle of insane people, on this path of the arms race which the imperialist countries are trying to impose on the world. And the time will come when the amount of explosives per capita, for each human being, in this world will no longer be measured by tons of explosive. On this path, each human being will have an atomic bomb on top of his head. And it remains to be seen if man is capable of surviving the means of destruction he has developed because there is no doubt that international tension and the arms race sooner or later will lead to war. There is no doubt that problems in the world and the pockets of conflict are increasing instead of decreasing.

We are not living in prehistoric times. We are not living in the old days or in the Middle Ages or in feudal times. In the past, what a man did could affect the clan or the tribe and what a tribe did could affect several tribes. Today, what a man with power does can affect the entire world. Today, what a nation does can affect all the nations of the world. And the problem is not just one of war. There are other problems associated with the international situation, increasingly more relevant problems.

A few minutes ago I mentioned the energy problem. And the energy problem already is becoming for scores and scores of countries a vital question for their development and under such conditions there will be no development for scores and scores of countries in the world. The burdensome energy problem is one of the grave problems the world has to solve.

The food problem is another of the big problems which the world has to face. After 20 years, and 20 years go by fast, and it has been more than 20 years since the triumph of the revolution, it has been almost 20 years since the first space flight, it has been almost 20 years since Gagarin visited us in our country. Twenty years pass rapidly. And in 20 years the world will have 6.4 billion inhabitants. The FAO today made an appeal to world public opinion on the fact that more than 200 million persons are starving in Africa and in Southeast Asia.

Agricultural developments and food production require machinery, fertilizers, pesticides and energy.

There are the problems of the environment. There are the problems of contamination of waters, the destruction of soil, the destruction of forests, the destruction of nature. Tremendous problems exist in the world, and they are accumulating. How can these problems be solved amid an atmosphere of international tension and arms races?

This experience we have experienced in recent days should serve to make us more aware of these problems and of these realities, and the importance of the struggle for international detente and the struggle for peace.

Our people do what they can and do what they should. We have created in our country the best conditions to work for the future, to preserve our resources, to develop conditions of life in our fields, to develop conditions of life in the cities. We are making an enormous effort to increasingly preserve the health of our population. We are making a gigantic effort to educate the new generations. To the extent of our strength and possibilities, it will be up to us also to work for international peace, for understanding among nations.

It will be up to us to continue to carry on our international cooperation with underdeveloped countries that are even poorer than we are and require this cooperation. It is not in our hands but in the hands of all revolutionary countries, all progressive countries and all conscientious rulers to wage this decisive struggle to try to change the current course of events, to try to prevent the world from continuing to advance on that dead end of an arms race and war which could mean the application of all those technical and scientific marvels to the destruction of the lives of hundreds of millions or perhaps thousands of millions of human beings.

I believe that this success, this feat of the Soviet brothers with the participation of one of our compatriots, should serve to encourage us. Tamayo and Romanenko, the first two to receive the title of heroes of the Republic of Cuba, should constitute an example for our youth and our people, an example for all the combatants of our Revolutionary Armed Forces, an example for our young communists, for members of the party, for all students, for all workers because what is deduced with dazzling clarity is that these events are not possible without great preparation, that human advance and progress are not possible without a great effort, without many sacrifices, without much study.

We have all been informed of the dedication of these comrades, the dedication with which Romanenko and Tamayo devoted themselves to preparing for the flight. [There were] long periods of study and training which required perseverance, tenacity and will to undertake not just mechanical tasks, to be able to solve not only problems that may arise, but also to carry out serious research. Without the will which Tamayo displayed, without his constancy, without self-denial, he could not have performed his mission. That is why they should represent an example for all revolutionaries.

As I was saying, there are problems in the world and they are serious problems. However, we are not pessimists. I believe that man's intelligence and capabilities will be equal to overcoming the reactionary forces, backward forces, irresponsible forces which are endangering world's survival, world peace and are threatening mankind with an unbelievable step backward. The march of progress will not stop because no one can halt the march of progress. The march of history can be stopped by no one. The march of the struggle for independence and liberation can be stopped by no one. It is completely absurd. It is a big lie, a real fraud to attempt to attribute the liberation movement of the peoples, the revolutions, to alleged Soviet expansionism.

The Soviet Union had nothing to do with the rise of the Cuban revolution. Lenin's idea did have something to do with it. The changes in the world's correlation of forces did have something to do with it, but the Soviet state had nothing to do with the rise of the Cuban revolution. It had nothing to do with the rise of the revolution in Nicaragua, for example, or with the revolution in Ethiopia which did not want to be resigned to living under the feudal regime of a 1,000-year old kingdom.

Who can blame the Soviet Union for the liberation movements in Angola and Mozambique? Who can blame the Soviet Union for the struggle of the Vietnamese people for their liberation? It is nothing but lies and pretexts of the imperialists. I feel that the peoples' struggle, progress and liberation movements will not stop. I have the feeling that mankind will be capable of winning the battle for survival. In this world, which is increasingly interrelated, we will fulfill our duty. We will work. We will work for our country and will also cooperate with other countries.

We are willing to observe a constructive policy and a policy of peace to the same degree that we will be ready to defend our fatherland, revolution and cause with even our nails and even our teeth. [applause] We are determined to defend the first socialist state on the Western Hemisphere to the last drop of our blood. [applause] Let those who talk about naval blockade against Cuba and aggression against Cuba be aware of this! [applause] With profound emotion we listened to the beautiful and heroic national anthems of the Soviet Union and Cuba at the beginning of this ceremony. This historic event is proof of the close, indestructible and eternal friendship between our two peoples.

Fatherland or death. We shall win!

UN ENVOY URGES PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

FL161121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Cuba has stated at the UN Security Council that the war between Iraq and Iran is of concern to all the member countries of the nonaligned countries movement, the Third World and all peace-loving forces. Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa recalled that the international community's efforts should be directed at finding an early and peaceful solution to the conflict. Roa spoke at the council examining the situation created between the two countries as chairman of the group of nonaligned countries in the United Nations. In that sense Ambassador Roa Kouri expressed the willingness of Cuba together with other nonaligned countries to promote peace and restore friendly relations between the governments of Iraq and Iran for the sake of the interests of the unity of all countries and peoples in the world.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES YEMENI LEADER AT END OF PARTY CONGRESS

FL161040 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Cuban Communist Party First Secretary Fidel Castro has sent a congratulatory message to Democratic Yemen and Socialist Party leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [al-Hasani]. The Yemeni party concluded its (?special) congress in Aden, the capital, on Tuesday. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has acknowledged the message of support for his people's revolutionary struggle.

FIDEL CASTRO SENDS CONDOLENCES AFTER ALGERIAN EARTHQUAKE

FL161029 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has expressed his condolences and solidarity with Algeria over the catastrophic Al-Asnam earthquake. In the message to his Algerian counterpart, Chadli Bendjedid, Fidel Castro reiterates Cuba's permanent solidarity with the Algerian people and government on this tragic occasion. A Cuban Public Health Ministry delegation arrived in Algeria Monday with eight tons of supplies, including plasma, antibiotics, vaccine and medical instruments.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OFFICIAL

FL161416 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Gabriel Valdez, an outstanding Latin American personality and regional director for Latin America of the UN Development Program [UNDP]. During the talks aspects of the international situation and the cooperation the UNDP offers our country were discussed. Present in the talks were Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Vivian Fernandez, assistant to the vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

NICARAGUAN CONSTRUCTION MINISTER VISITS HOLGUIN PROVINCE

FL170028 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Nicaragua's construction minister, Carlos Schutze, has visited economic and social development projects in Holguin Province. Accompnaied by Enrique Anavitarte, Cuban vice minister of construction, and party and government leaders in Holguin, Schutze visited the 60th Anniversary of the October Revolution Combine Factory. He also visited the 26 July Martyrs Agricultural Tools Plant, which is scheduled for completion in December in honor of the Second Party Congress.